

ORAL HYGIENE

JANUARY - 1917
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VALENTINE
ANDERSON

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE BRIGGS-KESSLER COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Inaction

on the patient's part reflects on the work of the dentist. It is not conducive to a satisfactory outcome in pyorrhea treatment. A strong point is to **arouse** the patient's *interest*—then hold it.

PYORRHOCIDE POWDER

awakens then compels interest because of its efficiency in treating *inflamed* conditions of the oral tissues—because results are obtained quickly—results that are gratifying to both patient and practitioner. PYORRHOCIDE'S Dentinol medication emphasizes its value as a *healing* agent in the treatment of

PYORRHEA

PYORRHOCIDE POWDER allays *soft, bleeding, spongy, receding gums*. Its tooth cleansing qualities are recognized. Removes mucoid deposits and the daily accretion of salivary calculus—cleans and polishes the teeth. PYORRHOCIDE POWDER induces cooperation—interest—action.

DENTINOL (antiseptic-germicide) applied by the dentist by means of the Dentinol Perfect Syringe (flat tip). Improved Dentinol Prophylactic Files. Improved Dentinol Pyorrhea Scalers. Ask for descriptive circular.

THE DENTINOL & PYORRHOCIDE CO.

Incorporated

110-112 West 40th Street

New York

ORAL HYGIENE

A JOURNAL FOR DENTISTS

VOLUME VII.

JANUARY, 1917

NUMBER I.

A PERSONAL INVITATION

Dear Doctor:

You are cordially invited to attend the formal presentation of the Forsyth Loving Cup and banquet to be given in honor of Mr. Thomas A. Forsyth, on the evening of January 20th, 1917, at the Hotel Somerset, in the city of Boston, Mass.

Presiding Officer,

L. L. Barber, D.D.S.,

Toledo, Ohio

Toastmaster,

W. H. G. Logan, M.D., D.D.S.,

Chicago, Ill.

Presentation of Cup,

H. E. Friesell, B.S., D.D.S.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

A talented list of speakers will worthily represent the profession and the laity. Tickets for this banquet (subscription \$5.00) can be obtained from any member of the committee. Checks should be made payable to Dr. Charles J. Smith, 35 Butler Exchange, Providence, R. I.

FREDERICK A. KEYES, D.M.D., Chairman

PERCY R. HOWE, D.M.D.

F. S. BELYEA, D.M.D.

Banquet Committee on Publicity.



THE FORSYTH LOVING CUP

"FROM THE DENTISTS OF ALL NATIONS"

We present for your inspection, a half-tone illustration of the Forsyth Loving Cup, to which the readers of this magazine contributed the sum of \$1,240.74.

It represents the work of the silversmith at its best and Messrs. Tiffany & Co., as well as the dental profession, can well be proud of its delicate chasings and subtle modeling. It is worthy of Benvenuto Cellini himself, the world's greatest worker in gold and silver, that master craftsman of the sixteenth century with his love of the sumptuous and the exquisite in art.

The earliest drinking cups were fashioned by uncivilized man from natural objects, including the cocoanut and the gourd. Naturally, when he came to mould a cup for himself, it was on the same lines and "mazer" was a name given to this early shallow drinking bowl.

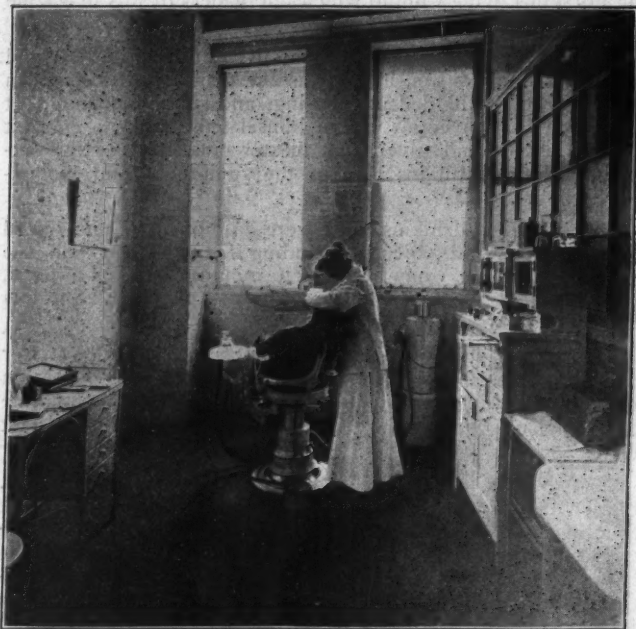
Spenser in the "Shepherd's Kalender" speaks of "A mazer wrought of the maple warre." The next step was to fashion a standard and it became a standing cup or goblet, to which the name "hanap" was given. The Forsyth Cup is of this ancient form.

With its base of French walnut, it is eighteen inches high. Chased in relief, appear the figures of eighteen children, not counting the dog and a squirrel. These are symbolical of the children's interest in study, recreation, work and nature. The body of the cup rests on a tall stem, decorated with a conventionalized arrangement of eucalyptus leaves and pods, which form a knob just below the base.

The inscription appearing in a narrow band encircling the cup, was supplied by Dr. John F. Dowsley, one of the directors of the Forsyth, and reads as follows:

TO
THOMAS ALEXANDER FORSYTH
FROM THE DENTISTS OF ALL NATIONS
IN APPRECIATION OF THE BENEVOLENCE
OF THE FORSYTH FAMILY
WHO GAVE TO HUMANITY
THE FORSYTH DENTAL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN
1917.

THE BAUSCH AND LOMB DENTAL DISPENSARY, ROCHESTER--- NEW YORK



IT might be expected that an institution, founded by two poor German immigrants, would be very much interested in the welfare of its employees. Messrs. Bausch and Lomb, with their frugal savings, established in a small way a shop for the manufacture and repair of scientific instruments, which has steadily grown in size and reputation. Today its products are accepted as standard in every part of the globe and it em-

ploys 2,500 skilled workmen.

The interest of the founders, their associates and successors, in the welfare of its employees is paramount, but always with the idea of not pauperizing the recipient and with the consent and coöperation of those benefited. We have had a wave of enthusiasm passing over the country during the past few years for the "Safety First" campaign. This work was instituted at the big optical plant many

years ago, and first demonstrated in the Mutual Benefit Association organized in 1881 with the devout object to assist sick and disabled members and to pay death benefits. A relief fund established in 1909 to supplement the work of this Association is maintained by different members of the company. It has assisted many employees who have become destitute, or nearly so, through some misfortune.

The Pension Fund was established by different members of the company, and by the company itself in 1900, to relieve worthy employees of many years' standing who had become incapacitated through age or other causes. It may be an item of interest to know that there is in this factory an "Early Settlers' Association" this being a name adopted by a group composed of the older workmen who have been in the employ of the company for a period of twenty-five years. At the present time it has 115 members, of whom 44, or more, have served thirty years or over. The oldest member has been with the firm 47 years; others 46, 45, 44, 42, 40, and so on. Also, there are a few non-active members.

A hospital now provided with two professionally trained nurses in constant attendance during working hours has rendered invaluable service since 1905. Under the supervision of the attending physician in charge, first aid

to the sick and injured and a general supervision of the hygienic condition of the employees have been rendered. This service has been effectively supplemented by periodical physical examination, resulting in giving the employees the work to which they were physically best adapted. Many ailments, of which they were unaware, have been detected. At first there may have been some opposition to this examination, with the idea that only the physically fit were wanted and would be retained. The employees soon learned that it was only to offer guidance and help given to remedy such conditions; that both themselves and the firm were to be benefited. It was found that men who were expected to lift heavy burdens had severe ruptures, totally unfitting them for severe exertion. They have been given easier positions and are rendering just as valuable service for the company; work which they are better able to do, leaving the heavier jobs to the men who are physically fit.

The factory also contains a safety committee and fire organization. These are instituted to further the cause of safety by inaugurating and supervising all safety devices as well as fire drills and regulations. As a result of this campaign, the machinery and manufacturing appliances have been rigidly safeguarded. The establishment has been pronounced by inspectors to be among the best

equipped in the country in this respect. A commodious lunch room and kitchen are maintained, where noon lunch is served at cost to all who desire to avail themselves of the service.

The late Captain Henry Lomb, one of the original partners, was one of God's good men. He was certainly a genius in his giving. He had the foresight to see the necessity of a charity, and with his wise support it was carefully nursed through the infantile period when no one could or would see its value, until such time as the public relieved him of the burden of support. It made no difference to him, apparently, if others refused to believe. Once assured that the charity was a worthy one, he could not be discouraged or disconcerted. The writer thought to discourage him in a certain expenditure for educational purposes; it seemed to him like throwing money away; it wouldn't pay, as the public were not ready for it.

His reply was, "But, my good doctor, some will believe; if only a few are benefited it will pay; we must not expect too much at first."

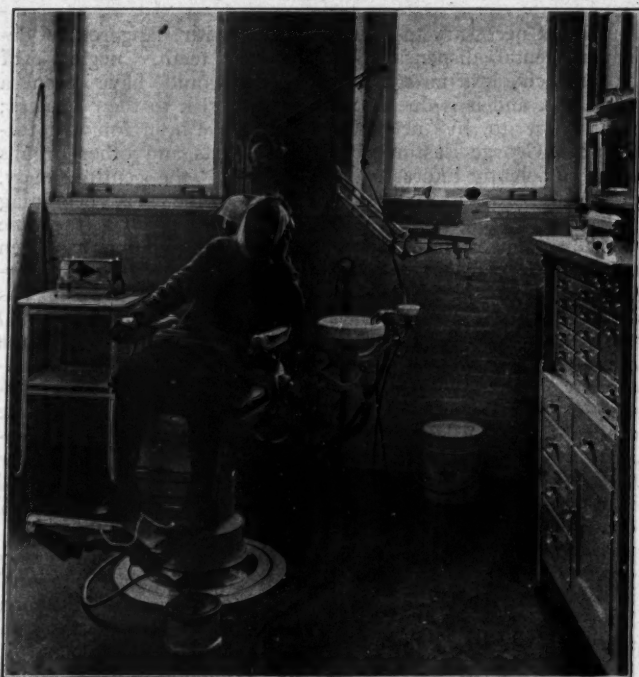
What could you say to a man like that? The only answer was to buckle on your armor and get in the fight. He felt that in giving his money he was, as he himself expressed it, "doing so little" and wanted to be on the firing line, and nothing was too small or menial if he felt that he was helping the cause.

The greatest thing in having been associated with a man like Captain Lomb is that your faith in human nature has been so enlarged that you are, like Stockton's tale of "The Hundredth Man," always looking for another like him; it compensates in a large degree for having been associated with scallawags and nubbings of earthcraft. Somewhere and at some time before you pass the Great Divide you expect to meet another as good, as unselfish, as generous, as wise and humble; the remembrance is like a blessing.

To the Rochester Mechanics' Institute he gave about \$180,000 during his lifetime; others have given more money to the Institute, but without his support it is difficult to see how it could have survived. He extended help when they were without funds, and the money given at critical times made the value of every dollar equal to hundreds at a later period.

This support was at a period when the private enterprises of Mr. Lomb were growing so rapidly that every dollar was needed in their development and the financing a continual problem.

Notwithstanding this, he gave generously, and, in addition, paid freely for the tuition of a great number of the scholars of the public and parochial schools in the mechanical and domestic arts of the Institute. Many a prosperous individual of today owes his early instruction to



the free tuition so generously extended, and many of them ignorant as to the donor.

The medical inspection of the Rochester public schools was another of his charities; for a number of years he paid the salaries of four physicians to do this work. Today it is recognized as one of the most valuable things in the educational system, and the public would bitterly resent its abandonment; the money for its maintenance is added to the tax rate.

Wise as these expenditures were, it is doubtful if he ever gave money with so much wisdom as to the Rochester Dental Society for the estab-

lishment and encouragement of the first free dental dispensary. The Society, with contributions from the dental trade and local merchants, duplicated his gift of \$600, and on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1905, opened a dispensary valued at \$1,200.

Mr. William Bausch, of the second generation, has been intensely interested in the free dental dispensary movement of Rochester and contributed liberally to its maintenance, as has every member of the company since the death of Captain Lomb. Mr. Bausch, to celebrate his fiftieth birthday, donated the

equipment necessary to establish a dental dispensary in No. 26 School, at an expense of \$1,500, and it is due in no small part to his activities that Mr. George Eastman became sufficiently interested to endow the work in Rochester.

It is interesting to note that the hospital work in the factory of the Bausch & Lomb Company for the benefit of its employees was established the same year as the first free dental dispensary—1905. As already stated, a physician and two trained nurses make the physical examinations and care for the welfare of the workers. No injury, however slight, is considered too small for immediate attention, and this department tries to instill into their minds that their body is a high-grade machine, and it is their responsibility to keep it in good running order. If this is not done, it means greater danger of illness and an increased liability to accident; that should an accident occur, they may be laid up for a longer time and be in more danger of being permanently crippled than would be the case if they were in good physical condition.

In the last two years examinations made in the factory have resulted in the gathering of a number of interesting facts. It was found that in a total of about three thousand examinations, there have been about seventy per cent. with defective eyesight; fifty per cent. have been

found with dangerously defective teeth, neglect of which would have been a positive risk to their owners; there have been found defective hearts and other organs all over the entire body, showing the very beginning of trouble, which at the time of the examination has been so insignificant that the person having the trouble has not realized the abnormal conditions. It has been the aim of their medical department to so alter factory conditions surrounding these employees with physical defects as to make it possible for them to do their assigned work without any physical detriment to themselves.

Lectures and moving picture films of an educational value are occasionally presented to the employees during the noon period and in the assembly room evenings.

The dental dispensary was established as a branch of the medical department in January, 1914. This is in charge of a graduate dentist, and is open each working day from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The equipment, which is partially shown in the pictures, is as follows: An up-to-date X-Ray outfit, which is used both by dental and medical departments, a Ritter chair, fountain spittoon, bracket table, artificial light, air spray, electrical pump, steel white cabinet, sterilizer, a white enameled stand and desk. The plumbing is of the latest and best. Tooth pow-

der and brushes are sold to the employees at cost. dispensary since its opening, January, 1914, to July, 1916,

The records of the operations performed in the dental are as follows:

Physical examinations.	5,230
Defects found.	1,761
Re-examined.	459
Pyorrhea.	50

Of this number 46 cannot afford treatment, 61 are under treatment, and 128 are O. K.

The dental operator employed since February, 1916, is Dr. Mabel Nagel. During her administration, up to September 1st, the following operations have been performed:

237	Cleanings.
23	Examinations.
55	Extractions.
94	Amalgam fillings—1 temporary amalgam filling.
185	Cement fillings—8 temporary cement fillings.
74	Gutta percha—99 temporary gutta percha.
5	Prescriptions.
11	Sharp edges ground off.
18	Capped pulp and filled.
10	Removed fillings.
13	Removed nerve.
13	Restored fillings.
7	Abscess lanced.
19	Filled root canals.
7	Cleaned root canals.
4	Treatment for pyorrhea.
7	Treatment for neuralgia.
2	Treatment for canker.
258	First treatments.
336	After treatments.
101	Consultations—no treatments.
7	Separations.
108	Temporary fillings.



Medical and dental dispensary of the Bausch & Lomb Co.

This service is free and performed during working hours and without loss of time to the employee. It is certain that no department of the company's activities would meet with more hearty approval from the late Captain Henry Lomb than this

work. He keenly felt his responsibility to the men under his employ, and in appreciation of their love for him the employees, by a unanimous vote, raised funds to place a tablet to his memory, which is placed in the lobby leading to the business office.

**"Think of Others First,
Yourself Afterwards."**

1828—HENRY LOMB—1908

This tablet is given in testimony of our love for our true friend and counselor, who, by his noble deeds and good life gave to us a rare example of simple greatness to study and emulate.

DENTAL ILLS AND SCHOLARSHIP

W. M. BARTLETT, D.D.S., St. Louis, Mo.

This is an abstract of a discourse before the St. Louis Dental Society. It is well suited for newspaper publicity.

N walking to my office one morning I met a child about seven years of age crying as though her heart would break. She looked as though she belonged to some poor family. I said, "Daughter, what are you crying about?" She replied, "Oh, I have such a toothache and mother has made me go to school." Whereupon I told her that if she would come to my office, I would stop the ache. She thanked me, but informed me that her mother had instructed her never to talk or walk with strange men. This mother's instructions were correct. She was paying strict attention to the moral training of her child, but sadly neglecting the physical and mental development. Another child came to my office with his mother and made an appointment for dental services. He arrived twenty minutes late for the appointment and when he was taken to task about it, said, "One of the boys said I made a face at him and my teacher kept me in for it, that is why I am late." I told him that he should not make faces and he said, "I just can't help it." I said nothing more and upon examination of that child's mouth, saw plainly why he could not refrain from making what his classmates call faces. I found in the two first lower molars large oc-

clusal cavities, each containing a hypertrophied pulp rising at least one-sixteenth of an inch above the tooth, which forced the child to always keep his jaws apart, using only his anterior teeth to nibble with, so to speak. At times when bringing the jaws into occlusion, the pain from these pulps would cause him to jump and squirm, which the other children considered "making a face." I asked the boy how he managed to eat. His reply was that he only ate soft things that he could bite on his front teeth. I next asked him how he was getting along at school and was told that he was always kept in and nearly always last in his classes. This condition had existed for months. In a short time I had relieved the conditions and attended to the teeth properly. He returned to me in six months for other services and in that time he had developed into a strong, vigorous boy. He stated that he was never kept in and had made such progress in his studies that he had jumped two grades, which was considered good work. This case in itself shows the importance of Dental Hygiene in schools. Had there been a requirement for the examination of children's teeth, this ward of the city could have completed his education much sooner.

RELATION OF DENTAL HYGIENE TO PUBLIC HEALTH

HARVEY W. WILEY, M.D., President National Mouth Hygiene Association

The following address was delivered at the Washington Irving High School Auditorium, New York City, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Allied Dental Council of New York. The chairman introducing the speaker mentioned the fact that Wolfendale, the first dentist of America, arrived in the year 1776, and this was the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of dentistry in this country.

YOUR presiding officer referred to the fact that occasionally some one is born with teeth. I wish that I could look forward to a time when everybody would be buried with teeth. Why not? Why should men think it perfectly natural to be bald? And why should men and women think it is only natural to lose one's teeth in the very prime of life? I know many people only thirty or forty years of age who have lost all their teeth or a sufficient number to be practically toothless, in spite of the successes of the eminent dentist who arrived here one hundred and fifty years ago.

Now, there is no need of bald heads, and I remember what happened to the children who called the prophets "bald heads." So it isn't a recent disease by any means. If dentistry is 2,400 years old, alopecia must be something like 5,000 years old. Yes, we are bald because we don't live right, and we are toothless because we don't live right, and we die a long while before our time because we don't live right. Hence you cannot segregate one particular activity of the vital

process and put it entirely aside from the other. For that reason mouth hygiene is intimately related to all other kinds of hygiene. It is a sector of the circumference which makes the complete ideal hygiene which we all practice, and if that sector is left out, then the whole fabric is likely to fall apart.

I am particularly interested in the statistics I have heard here tonight in regard to the extensive studies which have been made in this direction in this state. They are very illuminating, although they destroy another of the cure-alls which spring up like mushrooms every day for every ailment from which we suffer. There is hardly a morning that I do not see in the newspapers a sovereign remedy for every evil. If I could believe all I read in the newspapers I would know there wasn't a single person left alive in Europe by this time, and that Mexico had been conquered four or five hundred times in the last twenty-four hours. But I read those announcements, sometimes with amusement, sometimes with astonishment, and often with indignation, to think that

the public press, which is supposed to tell us the truth, is utilized for the conveying of the most intolerable falsehoods to humanity, with the most brazen deception, exciting false hopes, only to lead to greater distress and suffering. And yet such is the effort and effect of every advertisement of a patent nostrum which cures all our ills.

As I look at the inscription on the new postoffice in Washington and see those noble functions attributed to its function to "Carry truth and life to all men," and then pick up the newspaper that comes through the mails, and find it carrying lies and deception and deceit to all men, I wonder how it can come through an official channel dedicated to such high aims as that inscription indicates. Oh, I would like to write that inscription from what it is today.

And so, as we have heard tonight, the destruction of the illusion that ipecac is the sovereign remedy for pyorrhea, but at least suggests another theme, because ipecac brings up something else as a rule. That leads me to some further digressions.

Now, I am going to take a part of this theme which has been suggested already, and that is the beginning of things; that is the place to go if you want to do good. George Ade says if you want to uplift, get underneath. You can't get away up on a monument and try to uplift humanity. You must get down

underneath humanity. And so, on every subject you have to get at the beginning of it if you are going to master it and present it in a way which will do any good. So let us come back to the influence of heredity on teeth, which has already been mentioned.

Now, we do not inherit bad teeth, any more than we inherit tuberculosis and other diseases. What we do inherit is a low vitality, not a specific disease, as a rule. Of course, there are some specific contagious and infectious diseases with which we are born, but there are not many of them. The great destructive diseases which are not due to contagion, such as tuberculosis, heart disease, hardening of the arteries, rheumatism and Bright's disease, diabetes and bad teeth, are not inherited; but we may inherit a low vitality which makes our resistance to these diseases less powerful, so that they overcome us a great deal sooner than they otherwise would; and while we may not inherit a specific infection at the root of the teeth from our ancestors, we may inherit a low vitality of tooth structure which exposes it more easily to infection and destruction.

And so we are born with the germs of our teeth, not only the temporary, but the permanent teeth. And how do we care for them before birth? Not at all. We never think of it. How do we care for them after birth? Just

about the same way. We leave it all to chance.

Now, I lay this down as a fundamental proposition in mouth hygiene, that you can't build good teeth unless you have some material to build them out of. That is impossible. Our mothers and fathers ought to feed us so we can have material out of which to make our teeth. Nature is rather peculiar in some respects, and if she has a certain amount of material out of which bones and teeth are made, and has not enough to do both, she tries to put them into the bones first of all, leaving the teeth to get what is left over, if any, and usually there isn't anything much left. Now, in the food for the child we should look especially to that part of it which builds our bony structure, of which the tooth is a type. And what is it? What is it we use for that purpose? I mention two most important things. They are phosphoric acid and lime. And if you feed a child a food supply which is deficient in phosphoric acid and lime you of necessity endow him with teeth of poor structure, which have no resistance to decay, and which soon fall by the way.

Now, do we do that? Yes, we do that. A great many of our children are deprived of their mother's milk, and hence we feed them artificial, hand-made foods. And what do we give them? Why, we usually give them some of these refined products of cere-

als. That is the usual method of feeding a child deprived of its mother's breast, and we find converted starch is the principal of one of those foods—starch which has been converted into sugar usually by the action of malt diastase. Well, that is good food for making fat—splendid food for that—but you might feed a child this room full of starch converted into maltose or dextrine, or both, and you could never build a single iota of any tooth structure out of all of it. There isn't anything in it out of which to build teeth. And so, instead of feeding the child deprived of its mother's breast on milk, which has in it the elements out of which teeth are built, we go over to this artificial substitute for infants' food, which would do very well for a farmer at work in the fields, or a forester cutting lumber in the woods, or for a soldier making a forced march in Mexico—would be excellent food for these grown-up, hardy men, but a totally imperfect and incomplete food for any growing child during the whole period of growth. And thus we begin to neglect, right at the start, the fundamental things which nourish the child so as to build those tissues which are so important to his subsequent health and strength. Now, is that not so? Just go and examine the foods of artificially hand-fed children, not only the infants, but in the first two or three years of their lives. I see it every

day. Except in my own home, wherever I go, I see children fed in that way. The wonder to me is that we have as much as 10 per cent of good teeth among our children. That is a pretty high percentage, because most of the investigations have shown what you have heard here tonight — that 95 per cent even of children have some defect in their teeth. I am surprised that it is not a larger percentage, when I realize how those children have been fed and are fed today.

Now, I want to tell you one or two things which you must do for a child. What are the foods which we must give him which will furnish him these mineral substances so necessary to the growth of bone and the teeth and without which no one can be healthy? Most of our lecturers on dietetics, most of our schools of domestic science, when they speak of diet never mention that element of diet which is quite as important as any other element. They tell you about the protein and about the fat and about the starch and sugar, and they think they have finished. But they forget that there is an element of food, small in quantity, to be sure, compared with those I have mentioned, but equally as indispensable to nutrition, and that is the mineral food which we should eat.

And what is the tendency of modern progress — you may call it if you like—I

won't call it that? I call it modern fashion or style—what is the tendency? The whole tendency of modern style in foods is to demineralize them as much as possible. That seems to be the principal effort of our food manufacturers, to take everything out of food that can nourish the mineral portion of the body and get it white and fine and free of coarseness and fiber, and thus render it unfit for the sustenance of the human animal. Let me illustrate this with one article of food. I will take wheat. Wheat is a fine food. Wheat is a well balanced food, as nature has made it. Wheat I sometimes call the milk of the adult, just as milk is the wheat of the infant. On wheat alone you can live for a considerable time. In fact, it contains all the elements that are necessary to nourish you, although I do not believe in a mono-diet. But on wheat you can live longer than you can on any other one food, with the possible exception of milk.

Now, what do we eat of the wheat, as a rule? Why, we eat the proteins, a part of it, and the starch. And what is it we don't get in the wheat when we eat it? As a rule, we get hardly any mineral substance it contains, nor the germs of wheat, which are so important in nutrition. Those are all put aside. Those are made into bran, shorts and middlings, and the farmer buys them to feed his dairy cow. He knows what is

good for her. He robs his own child that his cow may give more milk, and he doesn't know it.

Now, it is a crime to feed children white flour products. It isn't a mistake; it is a crime. And yet you are all doing it over this country.

On my farm in Virginia—my farmer is a poor man working for a small wage—I am not able to pay very big wages, and farm hands don't expect very large wages. The farmer on the place has his house and his garden furnished him, and a certain amount of food and a certain amount of money. And I noticed that he was going to the village and buying these prepared breakfast foods. Now, I have nothing to say against these prepared breakfast foods, except this: That they cost about ten or fifteen or twenty times as much, to the poor man and the rich man, as they ought to. That is all I have to say against them, except this: That they are, to a large extent, demineralized. And I said to my farmer, "I'll give you all the wheat and corn you want. Take them to the mill, as I do—the old-fashioned grist mill—and grind them and eat them, as I do, and my family." And he looked at me with a queer kind of smile on his face. A few years ago I didn't know exactly what that smile was, but I know now. It was the smile of the husband. And this is what he said to me, "If I should feed my family as

you feed yours, my wife wouldn't stand for it." And I said, "Why not, Tom?" "Why," he said, "if we lived the simple life that you do and ate the kind of food that you and your children do, all the neighbors would make fun of us." And so he went on spending fifteen times as much for his cereal foods as I was spending and not getting one-tenth as good food as I was getting, because of the style and fashion of eating.

And this is illustrated still more by his mouth and his wife's mouth. They are not forty years of age yet, and the wife has lost all of her teeth, and the husband nearly all of his. And their little children growing up, three little girls, one was ten, one was about seven and one about four—all had good teeth, one of them the temporary teeth and the others with a part of them permanent; but I knew what was coming to those teeth just as well as I could look into their parents' mouths and tell. And so for Christmas I gave each of the girls a tooth brush for a present, and I showed them how to use them. And then in July I said to the older one, "How are you getting along with your brushes?" And she was very proud and happy when she told me, "Mother said to put them away till we get grown." Then when the beaux come around they are going to clean their teeth, if

they have any left at that time.

Now, that is the typical family knowledge of mouth hygiene. And just because it happens to be in Virginia is no reason that it is not typical of all parts of our country. You find it all over our country, just about that kind of knowledge. No wonder our children grow up with poor teeth. No wonder that their teeth decay. No wonder even that their temporary teeth rot before the time for them to come out.

And what does that mean? It means not only the possibility of infecting the germ of the permanent teeth that are coming, but it means also a probability of deformity when the tooth comes out before its time, because the teeth take the line of least resistance. Not only will the teeth underneath try to come through that place, but the one on each side will try to get through, too; it is easier than it is to absorb the tooth in its way. And so we will have the deformed mouth by the premature loss of the temporary teeth.

So the temporary teeth are just as important to look after and free from decay as the permanent teeth, in order that the permanent teeth may have a chance to come in in a normal and natural way. And the parent that doesn't look into his child's mouth—oh, how the mother admires the beautiful eyes of the child! "Oh, did you ever see such eyes?" And she probably

never looks into its mouth to see if anything is the matter with its teeth. Three or four times a week my boys come up to me and open their mouths and let me inspect them to see if anything is wrong. And their mother looks after them, too. One morning I saw a black spot on the molar tooth of my older boy. I was frightened out of my wits. I took a toothpick—an unused toothpick—to see how deep this cavity had already become. And imagine my delight when I found it was a little part of the skin of a prune he was eating for breakfast.

But the parent that doesn't look his child in the teeth many times a week is not doing his duty to the child.

You may say it is not possible to teach young children mouth hygiene. It is possible. Not only possible, but easy to do it, and teach it in a way in which they will take the greatest pride in it. My boy, who isn't yet four years old, can tell you better than I why his teeth must be kept clean, and why he must eat whole wheat bread, whole corn bread and mush, and why he must eat potatoes with the skins on, and why he must not eat candy and cake, and stuff of that kind. Not only does he tell you why, but he stands by his principles. Now, of course, I am pretty rash in this, but I am certain now that if he were to walk in here tonight, not knowing I was here, and every person in this house

would offer him candy, I think he would try to take it all; but he never would put a piece in his mouth. He would take it all home to his mother. And I heard him make a speech just last autumn to a company of farmers in the village near where I live, and I am going to tell you what he said, to show that at that age, only three years of age, he understood the principles of mouth hygiene as far as food is concerned. His mother had gone to the store to get some sugar and the storekeeper had given him a lump of sugar, and he brought it down where I was standing with these farmers, on the steps of the post office. I didn't say a word to him when I saw the sugar in his hand. I just looked at him. And he came up to me and said, "Daddy, I am not going to eat it. The storekeeper gave it to me." I said, "Tell these men here why you don't eat it." And then he began. He said, "If I eat candy and sugar my teeth won't grow; they will decay and rot and drop out." He knew the reason. Do your children know it? Are you feeding your children candy?

Now, you may say candy is a food. Yes, it is. So is sugar. But what kind? It is food that gives nothing but heat and energy. A few years ago, when Yale was winning all the football games from Harvard, I, being a graduate of Harvard, wrote to the head coach, and said, "I am tired of this string of

defeats. The next time you go into a football game put some lumps of sugar in the pockets of your men, and have them keep a lump in their mouths all the while they are playing football." And since that time Yale hasn't won a game. It is the quickest form of energy that you can take into your system when you are hungry and tired and worn out. It beats coca-cola all out. It speedily enters the blood. It speedily burns in the tissues of the body and gives you heat and energy for further exertion. But as a tissue builder it is worthless, and when you feed it to your children you crowd out of their diet those things on which they can grow, and it makes them fat and their mother looks at the little fat legs and little fat back, and says, "How healthy!" Why, so much fat isn't being healthy. The worst habit an infant can acquire is the fat habit. If you will just be patient you will get it soon enough when you grow up. But wait till the proper time if you must have it. Don't ruin the health of your child by feeding him to make him fat. Don't ruin his prospect of growth by crowding out from his diet the foods which can build the tissues of his body, because acts of that kind are criminally negligent.

And so we want to teach fathers and mothers how to feed their children so they may develop sound teeth and sound bones, sound tissues, and thus grow up to be

healthy, strong, vigorous men and women. And if we cannot do that, there is something wrong. Well, there is something wrong. The wrong is in the fact that the people have never been aroused to the necessity of this kind of work. How much more important it is to this city that the children should have good teeth than that Willard or Moran should win the fight tomorrow night. And yet, if all accounts are true, there will be a bigger audience at the Hippodrome tomorrow night than there is here tonight to hear me. And they won't get one-thousandth part as much for their money as I am giving you here tonight.

Why, if I had my way about it I would so amend the marriage laws that a man and woman couldn't get a license to get married unless they understood the principles of infant feeding and how to bring up children. In this country we require a license, but we are not so particular about passing the examination. About two months ago I went up before the officials of the City of Washington to take an examination to drive a motor car; and they put me through a course of sprouts that was something terrible. For half an hour they asked me this question and that question, and there were a great many things that I didn't know about the law—which side of the street to stop on; how near could I come to a street

car that had stopped as you are going in the same direction; what vehicles had the right of way, etc.—a commendable disposition on the part of the official to extend the right to run a motor car to those who understand the rights of other people and the laws on the subject. And it took about a half hour to get out of me what little I knew about it. He seemed half-way satisfied with what I told him, turned his back to me, wrote something and handed it to me. It was my license to drive this car. And he said, "Two dollars, please." Five years ago I went up before another official in the City of Washington and asked for a license to get married, and he just looked at me and grinned. I could see from the expression of his face that he knew I was old enough to know better. Well, he didn't even ask my name—a great many people know my name. He seemed to know me. He didn't ask me a single question. He turned back to his desk and wrote a little bit of parchment, beautifully illuminated borders around it—a permission to a minister of the gosepl to marry me to a certain lady. And he said, "One dollar, please." So it costs one dollar and no examination to get married in Washington and two dollars and a stiff examination to drive a motor car. Thus we see it is more important to drive a motor car than it is to get married.

When I was a student at

the University of Berlin I met a young man from West Virginia. We were great chums, or soon became so. We were working on the same problems, going to the same lectures, working at the same desk; and so we became very intimate. Along toward spring he came to me with a kind of troubled look on his face. He said, "I want to tell you something." I said, "What is it, John?" "Well," he said, "I am going to get married." You could have knocked me down with a feather. I was indignant at what he told me. I said, "You foolish boy. You came over here to prepare yourself for your life work and now you are throwing all your chances away, going to get married." That is what I thought of matrimony at that time. And he said to me, "I am not astonished at what you think. Had you come to me under the circumstances I would have felt the same about you. But it is too late. I am in this scrape. I want you to help me out." I said, "What do you want me to do?" He said, "I want you to be the best man." Well, I feel this way about friends who get into scrapes: If I can help them out without doing anything ignoble myself, I will stand by them as long as I can. So I told him I would. And I went with him to get his wedding certificate. It wasn't very long before this very polite official who had charge of this office discovered that we were not

Germans. Not so much by looks, because I have often been taken for a German myself, and often for a Japanese, and never for an American, which I am. And he thought I was the victim, because I was looking rather unhappy, and my friend wasn't. So he addressed himself to me. He said, "Certainly, sir. We are very glad to accommodate you. Let me see your certificate of birth." And I looked at John. He looked at me. I said, "I haven't anything of that kind." John said, "I haven't; never did have." And so we told the official that in the country where we were born we did not have such things; that our names were probably written in the family Bible, but we hadn't brought the Bible with us to Berlin. I think we needed one there, but we didn't have one with us. And so he said to my friend, having found out who the real victim was, "I am very sorry, indeed, sir; very sorry; but you can't get married in Berlin until you prove you have been born."

And so I say, we not only should be able to prove that our children have been born, but we also ought to be able to prove that our child was the son of parents who knew how to nourish him when he was born, and bring him up to be a healthy man or a healthy woman. And so we will have to do that. We must teach the people of this country how to nourish children and how to bring them up

under sanitary conditions in which they can live. Oh, my friends, how many hundreds of thousands of children, infants, have been killed by their mother's love and their father's love coddling them! The affection of the father and the mother have killed thousands and tens of thousands of our innocent children, and an immensely greater number have been killed by improper food. Why, today in this country there are many thousands of infants who have been born. Let us take just a thousand—that is easy to calculate. Take a thousand of the infants born in this country today. This is the 24th day of March, if I remember, 1916. Where will they be on the 24th day of March, 1917? Well, I will tell you where 127 of them will be—in their little graves. Why, do you realize the enormity of that figure? We speak about a regiment being decimated in battle. What does that mean? It means one man in ten has been killed or wounded. This is duodecimation. Duodecimation, twelve and seven-tenths in a hundred—worse than decimation. And we look with horror upon the battle when ten per cent of the men are killed, and yet we look with complaisance upon the condition where twelve and seven-tenths of our innocent children are killed.

And what has killed them? I'll tell you what has killed most of them and what will

kill most of them in this coming twelve months—improper food; eating of things the children ought not to have; depriving them of the things they ought to have. Those are the two causes which, above all others, create this terrible mortality in the infancy of this country.

And then to think that 95 per cent of that thousand infants, 950 of them, are going to grow up to be boys and girls with defective teeth—teeth, so important to the health; teeth, so important to beauty; teeth, so important to the correlation of all the activities of the human body; teeth, that ought to last a man to his grave—95 per cent of the thousand infants born today are foreordained, you might say. By whom? Not by Providence. No, no. The Providence that I worship and adore never killed a boy yet and never gave him defective teeth. No, no; not Providence. Foreordained by whom? By you. By the people of this country. By their lack of interest in this matter. By their ignorance of the principles of nutrition. Those are the causes which have doomed this thousand infants to such a fate as I have described to you.

Now, are we willing to go on forever in this way? I think not. Go into the school rooms, if you will, tomorrow and see what the children bring for lunch. It has been done in many other places—and the principal lunch which they have is a cold hot bis-

cuit and a pickle—neither of them fit for a child to eat. And that is about the type of luncheon they take to school with them. Why, I tell you that if you want to educate a child's mind you cannot do it as long as he has defective teeth. In one school in Cleveland they undertook and did work over the teeth of all the children in that school. The dentists of the city gave their services free, so every child had what teeth it had left put in proper shape. And the scholarship of that school jumped by leaps and bounds and the deportment jumped by leaps and bounds. They took the worst school they had in the city for deportment, scholarship and health, and turned it into the best school they had in the city for scholarship, deportment and health.

And the suggestion that has been made by Mr. Brown here that an increasing portion of the \$35 per head which you pay for the education of your children be given to the health of these children and the care of their health. Why, let me tell you this is what is going to happen in the future, and, thank God, not very distant future, that before the teacher is employed, or the principal is secured, the medical inspector and the dental inspectors of the schools will be employed. And the medical inspector will not come once a year and look over the school room, as I am looking at you now, but he will stand at the door

every day, every time the children come in and go out, and every child will pass under his eye; and if he detects any symptoms of a cold or of any disease of any kind that he can catch in that quick way, that child will be turned back and told to go home. The well child only has the right of way, and not the ill child. And then he will make a careful examination of those children to see if they have tuberculosis or any other disease which might be communicated to his fellows, and if so they will be turned back. They will either go home or there will be special schools provided for them—outdoor schools—where they may have a chance to recover. And then the school room will no longer be the clearing house for children's diseases, as it is today to a large extent.

The other day a mother told me—the mother of a little girl that I love very much—"Lucy is six years old. I am going to send her to school." "Oh," I said, "don't send her for at least another year. Let her play and be happy about the house for another year." "No," said the mother, "I am going to send her right away." "What is your hurry?" These are her very words: "I want to send her to school right now so that she may get the measles and the whooping cough just as soon as possible." That was the mother's idea of the purpose of a school.

Now, my dear mother, not

only is your child getting measles and whooping cough, but scarlet fever and diphtheria as well. And do you know that measles kills its hundreds where smallpox kills one? If a man with the smallpox should walk down this hall I imagine most of you would get up and leave. I would be the only one left to face him. And yet smallpox never kills anybody, hardly. In my native state of Indiana last year they had 750 cases and not a single death, while nearly 400 children died of measles or its effects. Why do you want your children to have measles, whooping cough and bad teeth? They all go together, and not one is necessary. Your child will never have measles unless he gets it from somebody else, nor whooping cough, and if you keep this somebody else out of the way he will not have it. Your child need never have bad teeth. If he has good teeth, well nourished teeth, kept clean and free from infection, he is absolutely certain to go through school and through early childhood with all his teeth complete. And if he gets up to young manhood or womanhood, practicing these principles, he will keep his teeth as long as he lives.

The day is coming when this propaganda of the Allied Dental Council of this city—and it is not only here but all over this country—this real awakening, this new gospel of good teeth—oh, how much it means to every kind of

gospel, oh, how much it means to every other gospel, this gospel of good teeth. I don't want to imitate anybody, but I would just like to be enough of a tooth Billy Sunday to preach this gospel all over this country with as much effect as he is preaching his gospel. Yes, and it is also important to his gospel, for I think bad teeth drive more people to the devil than cigarettes and alcohol, and although he strikes pretty tough cases occasionally, even among the Johns Hopkins students, he has taken some into the trail in spite of that. So I say, we could save our children so much along with their teeth. We could save their health; we could save their habits. Why, a child will do almost anything if it has got the toothache. How many boys and girls have bad teeth and are driven to destruction, and driven to practice of bad habits which destroy them! And yet with good teeth they would not think of doing such things. Why, it is the one most important element, it almost seems to me, that we can conceive of.

Now, you are going to join this movement. Last October I was invited by the dental and medical authorities in Cincinnati, in conjunction with the school board, to come out there to campaign three days. I promised to go. And when I reached the city I was met by a large delegation of dentists and physicians, and they

escorted me out of the station to the street. And what did I see? A long line on both sides of school children drawn up there to receive me. And when I came up, what did they do? Each one of them raised a toothbrush and gave me the toothbrush salute. It was a thousand times more suggestive than the Chautauqua salute, or any other kind of salute. That meant something. That gave a lesson not only to me, but to those children; and a few days after I got home I had a letter from the superintendent of the schools in which he said, "You will be gratified to know that every one of the sixty thousand children of the public schools of Cincinnati today has a toothbrush and has been taught how to use it. Every single pupil in the school is taught how to use it." And the spirit of that city is such that that spirit will be continued and the cleaning of the teeth will be as much a part of the education of those children as the multiplication table, and far more important.

That is what has been done there. That is what can be done here. That is what the dentists can do if they will keep up this good work and get that interest which was manifested there, from the public schools to the university, all the civic bodies and all the clubs of the city, everybody was interested in this movement; the people were talking it; the newspapers were printing it. It was

in the air; it was the spirit which pervaded the city, "Better teeth for the children," and then necessarily and consequently for the grown people of the city.

And so this great reformation, this great revival, if I may call it a revival, yes, I plead guilty to being a preacher, and I am not ashamed of it—a preacher. Yes, a preacher—I would not give much for a man who didn't have some good gospel that he wanted to preach all the time for the benefit of humanity. I wouldn't think he was doing much. I probably am not just like the preacher you hear on Sunday. For instance, I think my sermon is a great deal more practical and interesting than his is, as a rule. And I am sorry to say I believe it is a good deal longer than his is, as a rule. Then there is another very important difference. Your pastor, good man that he is, is doing all he can to get you into heaven. Bad man that I am I am doing all I can to keep you here on earth. And one of the best ways to stay a long time on the earth is to have a good set of teeth while you do stay.

Why, my friends, I believe—and I believe earnestly and firmly—that if our teeth were as perfect as we ought to have them, the average length of human life would be increased by fifteen years in this country. I firmly believe it, because it would mean good nutrition all through, and sanitation all through,

not only of the mouth, but of the whole body, and I am certain that that would add fifteen years to our lives. Instead of dying at forty-four, as we do now, we would be living until we were fifty-nine, as we ought to be, and longer than that after awhile. So even as a means of staying on earth—and I imagine in New York most of you do want to stay—I don't know why, but I suppose you do—you want to stay a little longer—even for that purpose alone, let us have good teeth; let our children that come after us have better teeth than we have. Let them have more hair. We kill our hair, we men. Did you ever see a woman with a bald head? And why not? Because they don't wear tight bands around their scalps. That is the reason. It isn't because men are more intellectual than women—don't delude yourself with that. I saw a picture of Bill Nye—I have seen Bill Nye, and it is a good picture—he had just a little lambrequin of hair around the base of his scalp. And he was sitting with his finger on his bald pate and saying to an inquiring friend who asked him how he had lost his hair, "Sir, my head is a dome of thought, not a loafing place for hair."

But, my friends, you can think just as well and just as intensely, and just as solemnly, and just as nobly, if you have hair on your head as if you are bald. And so my boy

wears no hat nor any cap—our girls don't wear them, but our boys do. And he knows why. As we were going along one very cold morning last week, a friend came along and said, "Your boy has no hat on." I said, "Tell him why." He said, "If I wear a hat it presses on the arteries in my skull and presses on my head and cuts off the blood from my hair, and it starves to death. That is the reason I don't wear a hat." Teach your boys that and don't let them wear hats. Don't let them put their heads back on the unsanitary barber's chair, where you get germs that will produce dandruff that will attack the roots of the hair and kill them, as men do. Don't do that, and you won't be bald. Feed your children well and clean their teeth, and keep them clean, and they will have good teeth as long as they live. And thus the public health and the individual health will be benefited beyond all measure by a propaganda for better teeth.

When I offered my services to my country fifty-four or fifty-five years ago in the Civil War I went with other boys of my age, and two or three of them were rejected. Why? Because they had lost their incisor teeth. And in those days you didn't have the kind of rifles you have now. You had the old-fashioned musket and the old-fashioned cartridge, and you had to tear the paper cap off it with your teeth; and the

man that didn't have teeth couldn't serve his country. There is an instance where a man couldn't serve his country on account of not having teeth. Preparedness has already been spoken of. Over fifty per cent of the men who offer their services are rejected for physical imperfections, bad teeth among them.

So we want to prepare our country, as has already been said, by making it healthy for us all. Oh, what a different race of men and women we will have! How crime will diminish! How all the habits which now injure humanity will be lessened! How many fewer boys will learn the cigarette habit, the alcohol habit, if they have kept themselves well and healthy, with splendid teeth, enjoying and masticating their food so as to prepare them for dangers as they go out, to be prepared so it may be assimilated, built into their body, to keep it growing well and strong; and in that condition of health there is no tempta-

tion to crime, for all bad habits are evidences of disease and not of health; and as long as your health is made perfect, you can't do it without having your morals kept healthy and your mentality increased.

So let us put more money into the care of the young, into the propaganda for proper food and nutrition and sanitary environment, more money into keeping the school room free from infection and disease — more money into all that builds up a splendid physique for our boys and girls. Let us have a rigid system of registration. Let us have a marriage certificate which prevents the unfit from matrimony, and we will have a race of boys and girls which will make this country immortal and perpetual; we will guard our liberties and our firesides, which will make our country impervious to assaults from any source and add to the glory and happiness of humanity.—*Dental Outlook*.

Have you notified the committee you will attend the Forsyth banquet and presentation of the Silver Loving Cup?

Hotel Somerset, Boston, Mass., January 20, 1917.

-:- EDITORIAL -:-

WM. W. BELCHER, D.D.S., EDITOR

186 Alexander Street, Rochester, N.Y.

ORAL HYGIENE does not publish Society Announcements, Obituaries, Personals or Book Reviews. This policy is made necessary by the limited size and wide circulation of the magazine. --:- --:-

BLIND LEADERS OF THE BLIND

THE October issue of the *Dental Cosmos* contains an editorial in which the writer, discussing the report of the tabulating committee of the National Association of Dental Examiners, says: "Any grammar school boy ought to know that any percentage 'tabulation' of the successes or failures in state board examinations based upon such differing fundamental data is a mathematical absurdity."

Grammar school is right! The dental "profession" is just about sixty per cent "grammar school" and thirty-nine and one-half per cent high school. There can be no question as to our present position in the learned professions: we are at the foot of the list. Medicine—Law—Engineering—Ministry—Dentistry. Dentistry, being largely mechanical, must necessarily remain with a comparative low rating of men of higher education.

What per cent of graduates in dentistry are men of letters, men with more than a high school education previous to taking up the study of dentistry? Well—if you insist: probably less than one-half per cent. And we sadly need thoroughly prepared, well-educated men. The problems presented to the dental profession the past few years require such men to assume the burden. We haven't them and that's why we're all struggling under the load; going to school again and trying to the best of our ability to master the difficult problems.

We're a profession half educated, poorly prepared, and lacking in scientific training. So long as we were called upon to perform things largely mechanical, all was well; but in the twinkling of an eye, all of this is changed. Biff—Bang! Did you hear the explosion? Suddenly the dentist, instead of being the repair man and doing the rough, dry cleaning of the human anatomy, is elected chief guardian of the gate. The mouth and its associate parts are recognized as an essential to life and health.

The dentist now-a-days must know anatomy, physiology, chemistry, microscopy, radiography, bacteriology, and know them well. How many of us were prepared by previous educational training? The medical profession has rid itself of "heart failure," "malaria," and numerous other "isms" and thrown its medical discards to the dentist and asks him to shoulder the burden of medical mistakes and inefficiency that persist in remaining above ground. Everything that cannot be accounted for is ascribed to the mouth and teeth.

No wonder we're studying nights; no wonder the man in a dark room with a pointed stick has us hypnotized when he shows (?) us a dark spot which he says means trouble. We accept the fact that he sees it and try our best to see it also. We're up to our neck and over our depth and dare not cry for help.

We lack leaders; we lack educated men. Before we can make any great advance or be accepted as equal to our medical brethren, it will be necessary to attract men of higher educational standards.

There never has been a time when dentistry needed men of education as at the present. I have talked with our leading men in dentistry and they confess that they have been forced into false positions that they had no right to occupy because someone more competent was not at hand and they had to go on and do their best.

The scientific advance of the past few years finds us unprepared to grapple with the daily problems and responsibilities of a high grade dental practice. Today, no field offers an equal chance to dentistry for the man who knows. Honor, reputation, wealth, benefit to humanity; all of these and more are waiting for the man who has prepared himself by suitable training and education.

A recently published work, "Who's Who in Dentistry," gives 44 men of letters, who have more than a high school training. A careful tabulation of the teachers of our dental colleges in the U. S. and Canada shows sixty-three dental men with degrees of higher education, practically one each for every school. The medical members of these same institutions have nearly double the number of higher degrees; some 116. Twelve schools have men occupying the position of Dean who are men of letters. You are not asked to take the editor's word for this statement. A carefully prepared table is here appended for your edification. How can we expect dentistry to rise higher than its source?

The profession of medicine is in a different class, but all this is the work of recent years. So late as 1904 only 2.5 per cent of the medical schools required more than high school requirements for entrance; today 88.4 per cent require one or

BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

1869-70.



FACULTY

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 T. ROLLERS WATERS, D.D.S., Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry.
 THOMAS S. LATIMER, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirtieth Annual Session will commence on the fourteenth of October, 1869, and continue until March, 1870.

Professors' Fees, \$100; Demonstrators' Fees, \$20; Matriculation Fee (paid only once), \$5; Diploma Fee, \$30.

Graduates of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery are required to attend but one session in the Washington University of Medicine in this city.

For information, address

June, '69.—6m.

F. J. S. GORGAS, M.D.,

DEAN OF THE FACULTY,

No. 259 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.

two years' college work and fifteen additional schools will make this an essential in the next two years.

Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Cornell and the Western Reserve Medical Schools only graduate men with liberal arts degrees. Rush Medical College, 84 out of 97 were so equipped; University of Michigan, 50 out of 64; University of Minnesota, 42 out of 51; and Columbia University, 57 out of 73 graduates at the session of 1915 were medical graduates with liberal arts degrees.

The following table is taken from the August 19, 1916, issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and shows how rapidly the medical profession is changing in this respect:

TABLE 7.—MEDICAL GRADUATES WITH LIBERAL ARTS DEGREES

Year	Non-sectarian			Homeopathic			Eclectic			Totals		
	Graduates.	A.B., B.S.	Per cent.	Graduates.	A.B., B.S.	Per cent.	Graduates.	A.B., B.S.	Per cent.	Graduates.	A.B., B.S.	Per cent.
1910.....	4,113	664	16.1	183	13	7.1	114	3	2.6	4,440	680	15.3
1911.....	4,006	683	17.0	152	18	11.8	110	4	3.6	4,273	705	16.5
1912.....	4,206	744	17.7	185	15	8.1	92	4	4.3	4,483	763	17.0
1913.....	3,679	732	19.9	209	20	9.6	93	1	1.1	3,981	753	18.9
1914.....	3,370	794	23.5	154	7	4.5	70	6	8.6	3,594	807	22.5
1915.....	3,286	839	25.5	195	16	8.2	55	3	5.5	3,536	858	24.3
1916.....	3,274	928	28.3	166	20	12.0	78	0	0.0	3,518	948	26.9

There are approximately 40,000 dentists in the U. S. How many of them are men of learning? In view of the facts here presented, would you say more than 200? I doubt if there are that number.

This would give a total of .05 per cent who have a university education. The present percentage of graduates will not exceed this total; compare this to 26.9 per cent of the medical schools.

But you say, we are growing better. I wish I might believe it. Here is the announcement of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery for 1869-70. You will notice that every member of the faculty has the degree of A.M., including two dental men. Only the demonstrators are plain, every-day garden variety dentists. Compare this with the table accompanying this editorial and see how fast we are improving.

And now for the bitterest pill of all. How many editors who are better than high school graduates? Oh, Lord! just three. Blind leaders of the blind! What else can you call them?

With this review of our discredits, should we not feel humble and also (I am going to say it) shouldn't we feel proud that with such handicaps we have accomplished so much?

But this does not lessen our great need of trained men and our duty to see that the next generation of dentists are educated and ready for their work. And with such training we shall expect much of them—to carry the banner of the dental profession to the seats of the mighty.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Our Willie passed away today,
His face we'll see no more;
What Willie took for H_2O ,
Proved H_2SO_4 .

The number of women students enrolled in the German medical schools has more than doubled since the war. The actual numbers are 1,394 in 1916 against 582 five years ago.

Since the beginning of the war there have been 528 deaths among the members of the medical profession with the German army and navy. The wounded, prisoners, and missing bring the total to 1,500.

The medical men of Switzerland are contemplating an appeal to the higher authorities to find ways and means to supply them with tires for automobiles in the interests of the sick as well as the physicians themselves. Many machines are laid up from inability to procure tires. Dealers have none in stock and the army authorities will not encroach on their reserves.

A series of articles on medical and surgical preparedness, written by physicians connected with the University, Jefferson and Pennsylvania Hospitals, some seventeen in number, have appeared in recent issues of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*. It is expected to place them in pamphlet form for use of the Pennsylvania Women's Division for National Preparedness of the Red Cross.

The *British Medical Journal* is responsible for the announcement of the discovery of a glorified X-ray, now on trial at one of the casualty clearing stations in France which appears to succeed just where X-ray photography fails. It is said to be possible in broad daylight to obtain detailed pictures of any organ or body, not of dense structure, such as bones, but living soft organs, and making it possible to see at a glance by what gross lesions they are affected.

Dr. N. S. Jenkins, formerly practicing in Germany and to whom we are indebted for much of our knowledge of porcelain as a filling material, has recently given \$1,000 toward the equipment of the new Columbia Dental School.

In the production of sulphur the United States leads the world and the domestic consumption amounts to 300,000 tons annually. It is employed in many manufacturing industries, including that of rubber and the chemical industry would be at a standstill without its use.

"Ambrine" is the name of a new discovery in medicine which is described as a "miraculous medicament," the discovery of Dr. Barthe de Sandfort, a French surgeon, located at the Hospital St. Nicholas, Issy-les-Moulineaux, on the outer rim of Paris. Ambrine is a substance compounded of resin mixed with paraffin, forming a wax which is used in treating wounds produced by fire or steam. When applied, it forms over the charred flesh a wax coating. Instantly all pain is dulled and quickly disappears. Under its treatment hideous looking faces, burned by fire or boiled by steam, have emerged, unmarred by scar or color. Apparently, it revives the activity of the skin cells and a natural skin appears without grafts or other treatment.

Have you contributed to the memorial to Dr. G. V. Black? If not, why not? The National Dental Association appointed a committee for this purpose at the Louisville meeting, of which Dr. Wm. H. G. Logan, 29 Madison St., Chicago, Ill., is chairman. It isn't necessary to send a large amount. The Forsyth Cup Fund illustrated what can be accomplished by all pulling together and each contributing his mite. Surely, there can be no doubt of our indebtedness to Dr. G. V. Black. Send a dollar to Logan and see him smile.

The Forsyth Infirmary is to establish the Library and Museum as a definite department of the institution. Dr. Frederick Keyes, of Boston, has been appointed to the position and it goes without saying that he will do it well.

Dr. R. H. Hofheinz, one of the trustees of the new Rochester Dental Dispensary and a practicing dentist for many years in the city of Rochester, N. Y., died of heart trouble, November 23, 1916, at the age of 60 years. During his whole professional career he was active in dental society work and a generous contributor to its literature. He was an ideal dentist in the fact that he excelled as a teacher, a writer and a skillful operator; he was a polished gentleman and possessed a host of friends in all parts of the country who will regret his passing.

The dental profession can ill afford to spare such men. *Sola nobilita virtus.*

Dr. Thomas Tollemache Jackson Bull, an English dentist, who is in his 70th year, for many years a practicing dentist in the city of Brussels, as the result of a German court martial, has been sentenced to imprisonment for six years on the charge of having provided funds for Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was put to death by the German authorities at Brussels. Her offence was assisting in the escape of Belgian soldiers. Dr. Bull was dentist to the Belgian royal family for over 25 years.

To a large degree we do the things our grandparents did. The most questionable practices are accepted by the new generation as correct. Tradition and custom play a significant part in our diet which may have been the logical outcome of local economic conditions or geographic necessity. Nearly every nation has its delicacies which are not accepted in the dietary scheme of its neighbor. Scientists now claim that the prejudice against very young veal, sometimes designated as bob veal, is all wrong. Experiments prove that it is as nutritious and as easily digested as when more mature. It does seem mighty inconsistent to accept squab, suckling pig, "hothouse lamb," and "milk-fed chicken," as superior foods and refuse to partake of suckling calf.

And still they come! The Forsyth Dental Infirmary has established a course for Dental Hygienists. The Massachusetts Dental Registration Law of 1913 permits the employment of dental hygienists in public institutions. Candidates for entrance to the course must be 18 years of age, of good moral character and present certificates of graduation from approved high schools or the equivalent of a four-year high school course. The term of study will be one year of twelve months and the instruction will be given in the Infirmary. The fee is \$50. An advanced course for registered medical nurses will be offered. This course will extend through a period of four months and besides a training in fundamental branches, it includes practical technique. The fee for the course is \$25.

Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, Ill., has issued a five-page statement devoted to the subject of children's teeth. More than 300,000 Chicago school children, he states, have defective teeth.

"It is deplorable," the statement continues, "that in a city like Chicago, with all its resources, with all its great dental institutions and its famous clinics, there should be any child doomed to go about with defective and diseased teeth, in which are lodged disease germs of various kinds which offer a constant menace to health and life.

"Let us begin in Chicago by devoting the week commencing December 4 to the slogan of 'Give our boys and girls a fair chance.' That will be known as Dental Week. During that week I urge upon parents and guardians to have the teeth of their children examined by their family dentist, to have such treatment as is found advisable begun at once."

The Chicago Dental Society, the Chicago Dental College, the Northwestern University Dental College, and the University of Illinois Dental College have agreed, according to the mayor, to set aside the week of December 4 for the care of children's teeth.

We congratulate our brother dentists of Australia in the patriotic and broad stand they have taken in placing national freedom and honor before their claims of being a branch of the healing art and exempt from conscription. A recent meeting of the constituted dental bodies unanimously passed a resolution to this effect. This action was taken in view of the fact that the government could not employ or conscript in a professional capacity but a small portion of the practicing dentists.

The Australian Journal of Dentistry comments thusly: "It should be remembered that first we are Britishers, then Australians, and lastly professional men, and that we should first do what is best for the commonwealth, and then for our own particular profession."

The upward march of values has begun to advance liquid refreshments and threatens to cause the price of beer to rise above the traditional five cents. In any event it would seem that the tonnage of schooners will be reduced and the "free lunch" a dream of the past. All this caused by an advance of 100 per cent. in raw materials.

Such an epochal event as raising the price of beer to six cents would destroy the standard as proposed by Mr. Dooley, when the country was concerned about the alleged shifting values of gold and silver. Dooley suggested the glass of beer as the proper basis for the issuance of paper currency.

And years ago during a war among the Rochester (N. Y.) bakers, when the staff of life was reduced to one cent, many saloons advertised a loaf with every glass of beer. "Them were happy days!"

In these days of "cheap money" and prosperity, the bond salesman, the man with a hole in the ground, which he calls a "mine," the automobile and rubber company which is about to engage in business and put Henry Ford out of business, are very much in evidence. The dentist and physician is regarded as the softest thing the good Lord ever created when it comes to disposing of a lot of blue sky and a real rainbow. If you have any spare cash, put it in new equipment or the savings bank until such time as you can invest with the advice of your banker. An old line life insurance policy is one of the safest and most satisfactory ways of investing surplus wealth. When this European war comes to an end, business conditions in the U. S. A. will be uncertain and mighty unsettled. Mind your step and don't be a "boob." Safety first.

"Mouth Hygiene," a text-book containing the fundamentals for prophylactic operators, is the title of a new work just off the press of Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, Pa. It is well printed on a good grade of paper and substantially bound in cloth. It contains 530 pages of reading matter, with 278 illustrations and seven colored plates. Price, \$6.00.

The author, A. C. Fones, D.D.S., Bridgeport, Conn., with the assistance of 18 collaborators and the editorial help of Drs. E. C. Kirk and R. H. W. Strang, has achieved a most creditable presentation of the subjects treated and we venture to prophesy that it will long remain the "Harris" of text-books for the Oral Hygienist.

It does not pretend to be exhaustive on any one topic; it is not desirable that it should be. Each author has done well but the chapter on the Chemistry of Food and Nutrition, by Prof. R. H. Chittenden, of Yale University, is most excellent and worthy of close study. The volume should be in the library of every up-to-date dentist. We extend our congratulations to the author, editors and publishers.

To an outsider, it would appear that Chicago has trumped Philadelphia's ace and is to have the greatest educational medical center in America, if not the world. It is expected to be an advance over either Berlin or Vienna. It hardly seems possible that Chicago, once the plague spot of medical education with its quack medical schools and diploma mills, is to become the medical Mecca of the new world.

The General Education Board (Rockefeller Foundation) has given \$2,000,000 to the University of Chicago for the founding of a new medical center. The university will raise \$3,300,000, of which about half has already been pledged; Mr. Julius Rosenwald gave \$500,000 and F. H. Rawson \$300,000, and this is but the beginning. It is expected the value of grounds, buildings and equipment will total \$15,000,000.

Rush Medical College, the Presbyterian Hospital, Children's Memorial Hospital, the Durand Hospital, Home for Crippled Children, St. Joseph's Hospital and the Sprague Memorial Institute will form units of the new organization. The governing body will be the board of trustees of the University of Chicago. Dr. Frank Billings, of Rush Medical College, has worked for the past ten years to bring about such a medical center in Chicago and to him much credit is due for the new order of things.

Some time past, it was announced that Philadelphia would reorganize its medical schools with a consolidation of the U. of P., Jefferson and the Medico-Chi. medical schools, but while the Pennsylvania and Medico-Chi. have consolidated, the proposed merger did not take place as scheduled. Philadelphia has long been recognized as the medical center of America, but this has been slowly passing to other cities and with the new medical centers in Chicago and St. Louis, the eastern cities will do well to hold their own.

Chicago has led the way in becoming the recognized head of the American Medical Association, with a weekly journal and an extensive printing plant which issues the transactions and many medical publications of high clinical and sociologic value.

It is said, that previous to the war, some 1,500 medical students went abroad each year to continue their medical studies. The new schools at Chicago will be devoted to post-graduate study as well as an undergraduate department with full-time professors in both the medical school and laboratory. But there is plenty of room for a duplication of such a medical center as proposed at Chicago, and Philadelphia should be one of these. Let us hope that local jealousies will be laid aside to this end. Baltimore, with its Johns Hopkins, is still with us, as is also the Washington University at St. Louis. New York City,

with the great medical schools of Columbia and Cornell Universities and many hospitals, is to be reckoned with as a great medical center of the future.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DENTAL COMMITTEE OF THE BRIDGEPORT, (CT.) BOARD OF HEALTH

The following is a report of the work accomplished by the dental corps in the public schools for the past year, from September, 1915, to the closing of school, June 21, 1916.

The corps comprised fourteen dental hygienists, two supervisors and one woman dentist until April 1, 1916, when one additional hygienist was appointed.

Individual children given prophylactic treatment.	10,990
Prophylactic treatments given.....	20,850
Children receiving one treatment	1,890
Children receiving two or more treatments....	9,100
Children attending stereopticon lectures	8,462
Children receiving tooth-brush drills	18,006
Tooth-brushes sold in schools	5,150

In order to prove definitely the value of the educational and preventive work, it was necessary to have the data of the condition of the mouths of the children in a higher grade who had never had the advantages of prophylactic treatments, tooth-brush drills and the education in mouth hygiene. We, therefore, selected the children in the fifth grade and the following is a report of our findings as to the condition of their mouths and teeth:

FINDING IN FIFTH GRADE EXAMINATIONS.

The total number of children examined in the fifth grade was 1,946 and the average age was twelve years.

State of Teeth			Color of Gums			Fistulas Showing Abscesses	Cases of Malocclu- sion
Clean	Fair	Dirty	Dark Red	Light Red	Pink		
77	658	1211	581	1244	121	142	1867

The Use of the Tooth Brush			Cavities	
Daily	Occasionally	Not Used	In Temporary Teeth	In Permanent Teeth
307	1060	579	2906	10,726

Of the 1,946 children, 629 had lost from one to four of the first permanent molars. The total number of first permanent molars lost was 1,183. There were but 33 children out of nearly 2,000 who had no cavities in the permanent teeth and but 257 children had had molars filled outside of school. It will be noted that at twelve years of age these children have an immense number of cavities in the permanent teeth, and one can readily realize, without being a dentist, what the condition of the mouths will be when the children reach the ages of eighteen or twenty. An analysis of this data will demonstrate quite

conclusively the great importance of our effort to better this phase of physical defect which is truly vicious.

When the children in the second grade the past school year reach the fifth grade three years from now, we will then make a comparison of their mouths with the above table, endeavoring to show that this system of prevention is doing all that we hope it will do to secure sound teeth and healthy mouths for our school children.

Dr. Elizabeth Beatty, the school dentist, has been doing an excellent work in aiding us to save the first permanent molar teeth, which are of such importance.

Her report shows:

Individual children having teeth filled.....	570
Number of sittings	821
Children worked for in the first grade.....	139
Children worked for in the second grade.....	414
Children worked for in the third grade.....	8
Children worked for in the fourth grade.....	7
Alloy fillings in permanent teeth.....	2,520
Cement fillings in permanent teeth.....	104
Gutta percha fillings in permanent teeth.....	2
Alloy fillings in temporary teeth.....	54
Cement fillings in temporary teeth.....	53
Gutta Percha fillings in temporary teeth.....	6
Treatments for relief of pain in permanent teeth.	81
Treatments for relief of pain in temporary teeth.	8
Extractions of permanent teeth.....	4
Extraction of temporary teeth.....	211
Total number of molars filled for children in the lower grades	1,683

Aside from the work reported in these grades, there were 95 extractions and 66 treatments for children in the higher grades.

A central clinic has been conducted by Dr. Henry S. Biddell for the relief of pain and the extraction of badly decayed permanent teeth, when the cases were too severe to be cared for in the schools. The operations performed were as follows:

Extractions	100
Treatments	35
Root fillings	11
Alloy fillings	7
Cement fillings	15

The total cost of this service amounted to \$135.50.

Numerous requests have been made by the children in the higher grades for the prophylactic treatments, and in order that they should have an opportunity to have their teeth cleaned and polished, and be given instructions in the proper use of the tooth brush, a summer clinic has been established in the following schools: Lincoln, Barnum, Prospect, Shelton, Maplewood and Whittier.

Our work has been considerably handicapped by the great influx of new children into the schools, but even with these unlooked for additional numbers the dental corps has succeeded in taking care of the first three grades quite thoroughly.

We are very grateful to the principal and teachers for their hearty co-operation in aiding us in every way in our work of dental education and the prevention of dental decay.

Respectfully submitted,

R. H. W. STRANG, M.D., D.D.S.

J. H. CALLAHAN, D.D.S.

W. J. McLAUGHLIN, D.D.S.

T. A. GANUNG, D.D.S.

A. C. FONES, D.D.S., *Chairman.*

July 1, 1916.